known to those the least acquainted with matters and bings in that Territory, that the surprise is not that we have now such a telegraphic despatch, but that we have

pared to show by indisputable facts, that, with a few honorable exceptions only, the federal efficers sent to Utah have striven, ever since they entered the valley of the Great Salt Lake, like heross a noble cause, to engender the worst federal government which they are supposed to repre-sent, and that it is solely due to the long suffering and pa tience of the Mormons that a "muss" has not arisen long ag between them and the "Gentiles," or transient residents between them and the "Gentiles," or transient residents.

Time and again during the last twelve months the "gensation" letter writers of that Torritory have all diaguised
the joy that was in their biscome when they narrated this
and the other smart move of Jadge somebody, the expectation of resistance on the part of the Mormons, and finalty the call for troops and the subjugation of the Mormons
te some pet scheme.

Who can point cut the first act or sentiment of any
Jadge who now is in Utah, or any who have been there
since the actilement of difficulties, that has had a tendesey to inspire the Mormons with good feelings? Not a
word, not an act, can be cited that bear evidence of any
when generalisted to remove the feelings of contempt which

word, not an act, can be cited that hears ordence of anything calculated to remove the feelings of contempt which the Mermona justif felt towards some of their predecesters, whose immortalities were a steach in their nostries. Your readers cannot have forgotten the eternal disease in the States for nearly two years over the burning of the United States library and the records of the Sagreme Coart. Uncle Sam was dreadfully insulted and outraged—poor old gentleman! Yet when those records and books were discovered intact, who among them but Gov. Cumming had the common honesty to undeceive the public and boar witness that this grand charge of treason, rebellion, and the devil known what against the United States, was an unmittgated fulsehood. Bisthing short of the impeachment of his Excellency's veracity, by a correspondent of a city paper, forced from the Secretary of the Territory the allidavit that the books and records were all right, and that the Mormons had been pillais ougly slandered; and even in the face of these affi

the Secretary of the Torritory the affidavit that the books and records were all right, and that the Mormons had been viliain outly alandered; and even in the face of these affidavits the same correspondent mantaned his stander, and gave the name of one of the judges as his authority. This mane Judge made himself ridiculously foolish by riding into Mexico for some priestly law on which he could indict the Mormons for polygamy. This was the first Judge who extered Utah since the arrangement of difficulties.

What has the second done? President Buchanan's "paracon" stood in his way. He wanted to try the whole of the inhabitants for treason, convict them, pass judgment and then hand them the "pardon," if they would accept in the magnificent work he wanted to commence with Brigham Young. Why? Simply because he had heard somebody way, who had heard another somebody asy, that he knew somebody who was nequainted with another comebody that had heard it said that Brigham Young Moring of the property of the some property of the prop

for a row, and the telegraphic despatch informs the public that he is likely to get better satisfied than his predecesers. That's all.

Well, sir, what is there in all the startling news from Utah's Simply, the Judgea, their satellites and all who have any interest in keeping the army in Utah are rejoicing in researching like the prespect of a difficulty between the civil and military chiefs in that Territory. I could, sir, tell you something here, were I at liberty to make public what does not become me to give to that public; enough, however, has been published by all Utah correspondents to show that an effort has been made time and again to keep Gen. Johnston and Gov. Cumming apart. The Judges have at that succeeded, it would appear, in bringing them into collision. But what have the Mormons to do with theat? Nothing whatever. The clitizons of Prove, satisfied that their rights and liberties as American citizens were menaced by the course of Judge Cradlebaugh, are reported to have sent for Gov. Cumming. His Excellency is satisfied that the troops had no business there, and acks their withdrawal. Gen. Johnston and Gov. Cumming neemingly have different views of their authority; this is all the feas and fury of the despatch. Finally be assured, sir, that the Mormons are not on the eve of heetifule papervise Plany from the study Tantile theorough devoted to the Mormons are very desirous that it should be so. The Gentle papervise Plany from the formons have given no small evidence of many other purpose. Look at Utah matters how you may, and from beginning to end the conviction is forced upon the mind that the Mormons have given no small evidence of their desire to preserve the peace, in spite of many temptations to the contrary.

A NEW YORK MORMON.

## Onr Washington Correspondence.

The Cabals and Consultations of Seward and his Friends-His Real Purpose Little Understood-His Wish to Unite the Opposition Against the Democratic Party if he Can-The Difficulties in the Way—He Privately Conciliates the Southern Men at Washington—Probably Does Not Be-lieve in Abolitioniem—Is Likely to Rest on his Cars and Wait for the Tide of Brents, de.

Presidential election are, I perceive, by many of your cotemporaries, but little understood. Having obtained a took behind the scenes, I can confidently speak of his real views and purposes. There have been cabals here consultations between Seward and hi friends; but the sum and substance and conclusion of the whole matter is, to unite the various elements of opposi tion equinst the democratic party. If some method can be invented by which that consummation can be achieved your New York Schator calculates his success in 1860 would be almost, if not altogether, certain. But there are difficulties in the way.

Seward proposes himself as the candidate of the opposes

Seward proposes himself as the candidate of the opporition, and his friends are working hard to place him in that position. But the sentiments promulgated in his speech has year at Rochester have rather damaged him with certain portions of the North. His purpose is to smooth down the asperity and the entrageous character of that essapade, in order to conciliate the old whigs and conservatives of the Norther States, who have been severely shocked by such revolutionary doctrines. There is also as opinion in the South that the elevation of Seward to as opinion in the South that the elevation of Seward to as opinion in the South that the elevation of Seward to also the Freeidential chair would be the signal for breaking up the Union. But during his residence here he is very hespitable to Southern men, takes particular pains to be bland and complainant to them, and to smile over these matters at the social board and in the lobbles of Congress as merely articles for home consumption and for Bunsombe, but for no purpose of State or of government. Nothing can be more plaunible or insinuating than his arful address. Only just piace him in power, and mone would be more consumyative than he or more consiliatory to the interests of the South. And after all, there may be more truth in thus than most people would give the arch sgitator credit for. It is frequently the case that men who are very violent in their sentiments before obtaining effice, become studdenly paragons of conservations on one other own shoulders. Seward, more over, is too sensible a man to believe in the anti-latvery dogmas of Garrison are few and far between. They are isolated individuals, who take no part in the business or intercourse of the community—mence with a souther fit for this work nor the world to come.

The opposition numbers among its rains some violent men, who go for the total extinction of slavery as the purpose of the party, and their shibboleth is abolition. These entimales are morely used as tooks by the more moderate but more cuming a

is reason to believe that Seward and his friends will keep shady till next Congress, when they can ascertain the general tone of that body. It is known to all, that after the last great anti-slavery excitement of Congress assumed a most violent form, the country took a sudden reaction, and elected from its conservative elements a man almost unknown—poor Pierce. Good judges think that the Northern States will indulge in some such fresk as that in 1860. And it therefore becomes a question with Seward and his party whether they will continue the anti-slavery agitation up to 1800, or make the ground-work of their action a general opposition to Mr. Buchanan and the democratic party.

Staten Island Celebration.

GENERAL ILLUMINATION—TORUBLIGHT PROCESSION.

TO JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITON NEW YORK HERALD:—
QUARANTEE, Staten Island, April 29, 1859.

SHE YOU are respectfully and cordially invited to attend the Staten Island celebration, or Tuesday evening, May 3, is honor of the recent decisive action of the "Governor and Legislature," for the removal of Quarantine. A book will leave the Island for the city at the close of the procession. EIGHARD G. SMITH,

JOHN GRABEREE,

REGHARD R. LOCKE.

To Pike's Peak by Steam.—A steamer has just been built at Pittsbarg to myligate the Kamas river to within 150 miles of Pike's Peak. She has smple accommodation for passengers, and is sitted up with much teste and elegance. Her draught is only six inches at the stern and seven inches forward. She is one modered and thirty set on deck, three feet hold, and carries two hundred

Notes on a Trip to Some of the Southern States.

Increase of Spring Travelling to the Senth—
A Most Delightful Recreation—The Season
There Two Months in Advance of New
York—The Productions of the Vegetable
Kingdom and of the Seas Fresh and Sweet— All Nature Charming—Charleston not Im-proving by Time—Good Wines and Bad Cooking—Beautiful Columbia, its Splendid Gardens and Mognificent Granite-The Scenery of the Railroad Houtes Delightful and the Travelling Healthy-Profession Talent Buried in Columbia-The Gold Min of Charlotte Very Rich and Productive-The Neglected Water Power of the South-Mighty Resources Yet to be Developed— The New York Herald and the Newsboys

In the Southern States, &c.
A spring trip to the Southern States will soon become a fashionable and frequent journey to people in the North-ern States who wish to get rid of the chill March winds and the disagreeable weather peculiar to this season in our northern latitude. The Southern States are being so rapidly covered with a network of railroads spreading in every direction, that they can now be travelled with more comfort in spring than any other part of the country. In the great West or Northwest at this season the winds are cold, raw and disagreeable. In the sum mer that region is too hot, being neither protected from the perpendicular rays of the sun by the shade of trees, nor fanned by cooling mountain breezes, while in the fail the atmosphere is too unhealthy for those who travel for pleasure or to recruit an impaired constitution. But a journey in the spring through Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Tenucesce and Keatucky is the most delightful recreation in the world. In April the season is much further advanced there than it is in the mid dle of June in the North. Everything is fresh and blooming and rosy; the air is soft and balmy, and salutary with being oppressive, and mere animal existence is a plea sure. Green peas, new potatoes, vegetables of every variety and strawberries, with early shad and other fine fish, are to be found in abundance and cheap—fresh and sweet, too, not as they come to New York by steamboat from Charleston and Savannah, the vegetable productions wilted, and the fish rendered soft and fiabby, while the price is extremely high. All the senses are gratified in the highest degree, and even the imagination finds new sources of pleasure. The railroads, opening in every direction, carry their passengers through beautiful and picturesque mountain ranges from which pure and invigorating breezes bear healing on their wings.

In this spring journey a small party reached Charleston

in the beginning of April, in one of the steamers from New York—the James Adger, Captain Adams, a most obliging and gentlemanly man, one of the old school with whom it is a pleasure to travel. Charleston is a very beautiful city; it is the commercial capital of South Carolina—but it is only a second rate town and us saw it was thirty-seven years sgo, and there is not a great deal of difference between it now and then. As we passed the corner of King and Queen streets, our eye met the identical old shantes in which we had seen beer sold in 1822, and we now pointed it out to our friends; it was unaltered, and the same in every respect as it was thirty-seven years ago. The Battery and some of the streets are improved, but the principal thoroughfares—East Bay and King streets—are the same to day as before. There are some very good hotels there—the only good ones to be found south of Richmond; for in point of hotels the Southern country, in the interior, appears to be in the Dark Ages, and to have made no pro gress whatever in the culinary art; with the exception of the articles of rice and hominy, nothing is cooked proper-ly. With all the finest materials for food at hand in great abundance, there is no capacity for preparing them for the table—no genius of the kitchen. Everything is en-trusted to the negroes, who have no skill in the cooking of anything except the plainest and most common articles. The claret and other wines at the Mills House in Charles ton are excellent, superior to any to be found in New York, owing no doubt to the genial climate and even tem-perature. The cold of the North renders light wines sour

cal capital of the State, lying 120 miles to the northwest. The railreads are good, and the speed was from eighteen to twenty miles an hour. Columbia is one of the most beautiful towns in the South, being situated in a high, rolling region, on the eastern bank of the Congares river, immediately below the junction of the Broad and Saluda rivers, which, united, form the Congarce. The land rises gradually from the river, which at that point runs through a plain of two or three miles in extent, from which the ground slopes on every side. On this plain the town is built, and it commands a most extensive prospect. The streets are exceedingly wide and spacious (fully 100 feet) and the number of beautiful and blushing gardens, highly cultivated and with every variety of exquisite and gor-

geous flowers, is truly astonishing. Here many gems of native to the soil and thrive in the open air which in the climate of New York or further north could only be kept alive in the greenhouse. The same remark applies to the forms of the trees and to the bues of North. Among the owners of fine gardens here is Mr. Wade Hampton, who has a plantation some miles down the river. To his town house in Columbia is are a great number of other splendid gardens, and altogether the place is one of the most delightful which a party of travellers, who have loisure and know how to amuse themselves, could spend a few In Columbia is now being erected a magnificent State

Rouse of large dimensions, somewhat in the style of the Capitol at Washington. The work is superintended by an accomplished architect from Vienua, whose name we forget. When finished, it will be one of the most beautiful and classical buildings in the Southern States. The material of which it is constructed deserves particular notice. It consists of very fine, "gut gray granite, found in immense blocks at three miles distance in the bed of the Congares river. We made a visit to the quarry, which is a curiosity in itself, and was shown us by the polite architect. Here blocks of one hundred tons weight, without a yein, are taken out and transported by mules, on a railroad constructed for the purpose, to the rising edifice in the centre of the town, which is supported by several hundred pilasters of this beautiful granite, which have a very striking and fine effect. The smaller piliasters for the windows are turned like wood, in a machine like a lathe, which we believe has never been done before in the case of granite The large blocks are quarried without blasting, they are cut to any size required, and split through by means of wedges. In process of time every new building in Columbia will be constructed of this stone which is finer than any in the Northern States, capable of a polish as smooth as marble, while it is as hard as any other granite.

From Columbia we might have travelled by rail

road to Nashville and thence to Richmond through the Great Valley, which is a most picturesque and pleasant route in the spring. The lines of the rail-roads in the Northern States, except the Eric, are far outsiripped by those in the South in the beauty and variety of the seenery, and in the winding of the valleys and mountain gorges, the roads crossing and recrossing the Alleghanies, and sometimes running along the edges commanding panoramic views of the plains and val-leys below. The Southern railroads have very little forcign travel, and none of the fashion-able—none for the purpose of amusement. The reason is that the mountain ranges of the Southern States are not known to the people of the North, for they pre sent more charming views than any section of the country north of the Alleghanies can afford. We might have come back, as we have just said, by Nashville and Richmond or we might have proceeded by way of Louisville and through the teeming fruitful valley of the Ohio. There are, in fact, three or four routes round to New York, al equally interesting. There is a line of railroad from Nashville to Kentucky, which is not yet complete, but it will be in a year or two, and then that route will be both

easy and desirable.

We should mention that in the South are to be found some of the ablest medical men in the country. In Co-lumbia we met very unexpectedly an excellent and highly accomplished physician—Dr. Fair; a well bred and po-lished gentleman, who has made the tour of Surope. He was educated at Baris, and thoroughly knows his profes-sion. During our stay here one of our party had occasion to consult him for an allment of none standing, and de-rived more benefit from his treatment than from that of some of the first physicians of Europe and of the United States. We thought it a pity to see a gentleman of such talent and refinement, who would be an organist to his profession in London, Paris or New York, buried here in the converty of an miand town of South Carolina, with

the great natural beauty of the oldes to recommend it.

From Columbia we took the railroad to Charlotte, pass, ing through a beautiful undulating country, and crossing several rivers, which diversified the over-shifting scenery. Charlotte is a handsome, though small to n, in the famous gold district of North Carolina, where there is a branch of the United States Mint, superintended by a gen-tleman of scientific attainments, Dr. Gibbons, of Philadel-phia. According to reliable accounts furnished this gold region is superior to any district in California or Pike's Peak. The difficulty with it is that it is owned by individuals, and they are ignorant of the value of the pro-perty, and dreadfully afraid of being cheated. There is one mer there who owns part of the richest portion of it netimes he turns up one worth \$50, sometimes one He lives miserably on this till his necessities again drive him to the plough in quest of another piece of the shining metal. A great many capitalists made him splendid offers if he would permit them to mine on his small property, but he invariably refused, preferring to live the life of the dog in the manger on a farm of eighty or one hundred acres of land, which contains gold worth ten millions of dollars, but which he will neither work himself nor per the time. The proceeds of the mines at Charlotte last year was coined at the branch mint there. But it would easily yield, under energetic enterprise, ten or twenty millions It is the richest gold region on this side of the Alleghanies, and far superior to that of Pike's Peak, about which so much no so is made. A gentleman named Androws, a doctor, of Charlotte, has in his possession wonderful siast on the subject, and possesses more information in re in the gold district of Charlotte would give the same soon such an avalanche of adventurers would descend upon it from the North as would make it in a short time one of the most rising and important places in the South, while the whole State would be improved beyond conception.

the capital of North Carolina, and thence to Weiden, in the same State, a new town on the Roanoke river, where three or four railroads meet. This must soon prove growing place. The Realoge at this point is capable of contributing a vastamount of water power and facilities for every species of manufacture. Indeed, in mearly all the Southern towns the water power is immense; but the application of it is very small compared with what we witness in the Northern States. The want of active capital and men of enterprise stands as an obstacle for the present in the way of advancement in manufactures. But it is mighty power to which nature invites the art of man, and might turn the machinery of the world, but which now flows idly by in wasterul profusion, will be applied to thousands and tens of thousands of wheels; and then the latent resources of the South will be developed to an ex-

As far South as Raleigh on one line of railroad, and as Charleston and Savannah on another, we found the Hekald for sale by newsboys, price one shilling. It was the only

In the South they are not so active in pushing busine or so rapid in their movements as in the North, the West and Northwest. At Chicago and Louisville the final is sold in great quantities, and all over that Western region. But in a few years more it will be found all along the railroad lines of the South, which are now opening in

every direction, and traversing all its vast territory.

We had only time to stay a few days in any one place. which we travelled is one of the most delightful spr part of this continent. The best time to return to New York is about the lat of May, when the weather becomes ecitied and genial, and rather more pleasant to Northern people than the now very warm atmosphere of the sumy

The Labor Movement. ADDITIONAL STRIKES OF THE LABORERS, VARNISHERS AND POLISHERS, TIN ROOFERS AND WAITERS—THE BANDS ON THE BERGEN TUNNEL OBTAIN THEIR DE-

forent trades engaged in the present labor movement, and the rates of wages received and demanded. We now re-produce the table, with additions showing the move-

| Trade.               | Present Pay.          | Inc. Demanded.     |
|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Pinnoferte makers    | \$10 to \$16 per week | 10 to 25 per cent  |
| Carvers              | \$1 50 to \$2 per day | 25 per cent.       |
| Bergen tunnellers    | 85 cents per day.     | \$1 per day.       |
| Minorg               | \$1 00.               | \$1 10 to \$1 25.  |
| Gilders              | #1 50.                | \$2 00.            |
|                      | £1 75.                | \$2 00.            |
| Carpenters           | \$1 63 and \$1 75.    | \$1 88 and \$2 00. |
| Beicklayers          |                       | R1 75.             |
| Shire Sheep          |                       | \$2 50.            |
| Carpot weavers       | Me to Suc per day.    | 10 to 25 per cent. |
| Cap makers           | \$1 per doz. & less.  | 25 per cent.       |
| Can makers           | Over \$1 per doz.     | 12 per cent.       |
| Saliors              |                       | 20 per cent.       |
| Varnishere& polish's | _                     | 25 per cent.       |
| Laborers             | \$1 00.               | \$1 25.            |
| Tin reciers          | 11 00 to \$1 15.      | \$2 00.            |
| Walters              |                       | 25 per cent.       |

The tin roofers have not struck yet, as they are awaiting the action of a committee appointed to wait on the employers.

hey will not work for less than the rate demanded. The varnishers and polishers have not agreed upon

strike, but are organizing a society.

The workers on the Bergen Tunnel have obtained as percase; the head miners get \$1 25, the drillers \$1 12 and the laborers \$1 per diem.

REPORTED OUTRAGE IN HAVANA.-It has been report that while the Moses Taylor laid at Havana, on the 21st instant, several of her officers were arrested while returning to the vessel from the shore. It appears that William Osborne, chief engineer, Charles Satterly, purser, R. G. Berford and Henry Mett, had been on shore to wit ness the religious carnival of holy week. While the proession was passing, one of the party being commande to take his hat off by a man whose appearance did not warrant such an assumption of power, had it knocked off; but there the matter appeared to end. However, as they in a shore boat, they were arrested, and taken on board a Spanish frigate. As none of the men from the Moses Taylor could speak or understand the Spanish language they have no idea of the reason of their arrest; but or making themselves understood that they belonged to the Moses Taylor, they were invited to drink, and were then carried to their own versel in the frigate's boat. Mr. Porter, of Carthagena, a passenger, who understands the Spanish language, volunteered to ascertain the reason of so poculiar a proceeding on the part of the frigate, but the captain could not allow the steamer to be detained any longer. His opinion is, that the frigate's commander an pected there was something wrong when he saw a shore boat making for the steamer so late in the evening. That opinion is supported by the fact, that immediately their

METROPOLITAN THEATER-MISS DAVENPORT'S BENEVIL-This evening a new play will be produced at the Metro-politan theatre, entitled "Charlotte Corday," for the benefit of the fair lessee, to be followed by the comedy of the "Jealous Wife." We trust she will be justly rewarded with a crowded house.

ANSWER IMMERITATELY .- The Brandon (Miss) Republican asks what is "the difference between a Yankee violating the Fagitive Slave law in the North, and a Southern man violating the neutrality aw and the law against the African slave trade in the South?"

can slave trade in the South!"

Naval Intelligence.

The following officers have been ordered to the United States sloop of war Constellation, fitting out at Boston as lag ship of the African squadron—Captain of the florid States sloop of war Constellation, fitting out at Boston as lag ship of the African squadron—Captain of the florid States sloop of the Proster; Captain commanding marine quard, Isaac T. Doughty, Surgeon, J. M. Browne; Parser, John N. Hambieton; Chapiain, John S. Louhart.

The following officers have been ordered to the United States sloop of war Hartford (propeller.) Bitling out at the same place as flagsbly of the East India squadron—Captain of the fleet, C. R. Stribing; Captain, T. A. Dorwin; Licuts, J. J. B. Walbach, John C. Beaumont, Julian Myerr, A. M. De Bree and J. R. Hamilton; Fleet Surgeon, Edward Gilchrist; Assistant Surgeon, Wm. G. Hay; Cheplain, Peter G. Clark; Chief Engineer, Wm. W. W. Wood; First Assistant do., Edward D. Robie; Second Assistant do., Thomas Williamson; Third Assistants do., James D. Wright, Francic Cronin, Joseph N. Cabuil and Charles E. De Valler.

The Japanese Mission-The Japanese as a

People.

About the middle of June we may expect to see embark in our port the Commissioners appointed by the Fmperor of Japan to exchange the ratification of the American treaty. The antecedents of these functionaries induce the belief that we shall find them well educated and intelligent men, who will be able to comprehend and appreciate all that they see here. Their names are. Nsgaai Genba-No Kami, Governor of Accounts and Minister of the Navy, and Twa Say Hgo-No Kami, Imperial Inspector. Besides the usual acquirements derived under the Japanese system of education, the former is said to be well instructed in algebra, mathematics and naviga-tion. Some idea may be formed of his capacity from the fact that he navigated the steamer Sembing, the first ever possessed by the Japanese, from Nagusaki to Yeddo in 1887. He had a crew composed entirely of Japanese engineers and sallers, and managed the vessel without any European aid whatever. This official was also one the commissioners employed to negotiate the last treaties. His colleague, who acted with him on that opeasio dar rank, is said to have acquired a considerable knowledge of foreign politics and of the principles of inter-national law. These two officials are, therefore, it will be seen, in a condition to profit by all that they may observe during their visit to this country.

For the American people this mission will also be one of

great interester so much that is contradictory has been sublished in regard to the Japanese, that we should b glad to have an opportunity of judging of them ourselves Some writers testify to their honesty and superior mo rality; others describe them as the greatest cheats and the most deprayed, with the exception of the Chinese, of any semi-civilized people on the face of the globe. All, how-ever, concur in bearing evidence to their quickness of in telligence and aptitude for learning and imitating the lan works which have been written on Japan there is not one character of this singular people than the sketches con A. W. Habersham, of the United States pavy. They are dashed off in that frank, careless and off hand style peculiar to sallors, but they present unmistakable evidence of truthfulness. In view of the interest which has been excited by the expected arrival on our shores of the Ja nanese Commissioners, we are induced to reproduce a few

of the opinions contained in this work.

Of the power and influence of the United States, Lieut. Sabersham says that the Japanese entertain a very ex alted idea. They have a notion that the whole Western Continent belongs to us, and that we have only to signify our wishes to the European nations to compel the latter to keep the peace. Of course impressions such as these are exceedingly favorable to our influence in Jeddo, and wil enable us to effect any commercial objects that we may have in view in addition to those already attained.

Of the honesty of the Japanese, as a people, Lieut. Haber commercially and politically, the most dishonest and untrustworthy people in the world, and that a good filibuster drubbing is the only thing that will ever introduce them to a knowledge of fair dealing. The great bugboar of the government is the fear of a foreign war. They are well aware of those which the English waged so successfully against the Chinese, and are nervously afraid of experi may be so unfortunate as to offend. He firmly believes that they signed the first American treaty as the "lesser of two evils:" that they knew exactly what it meant, and that there was a mental reservation on their part to re. spect its provisions only so far as they should be forced, to keep out of trouble.

To the existence of an undercurrent of strong revolu tionary feeling amongst this prince ridden people Lieut. Habersham bears the following curious testimony. His party having in their walks inland been compelled to relieve themselves of the explorage of the Japanese officials, by the administration of the argumentum ad posteriorem to the percon of one of them, the following were the comments made on the feat by the delighted plebs:-

We are very glad that you kicked him, but had one of us done so his head would have been cut off.

We work and they walk around. We have to give them money to buy food with.

We would like very much to know all about you, to buy and eqli with you, but they won't let us.

We cannot do what the officials do not want us to, &c.

Of the natural intelligence and quickness of the Jais rounded on correct premises. He saw a child who kearned to count as high as ten in as many minutes, and the next day he found him on the sandy beach with a energy rece, with which no was tracing 1, 2, 3, &c., as readily and as accurately as many thick headed schoolboys after a month of daily drubbings. He held in his left hand a slip of paper, on on the provious evening, and recognizing him as soon as more. Our author looked in admiration at his childish frame and bright sparkling eyes, and began lo conceive a high thea of Japanese brains. He and his young friend seated themselves on a piece of ship timber, and he wrote him down the numbers, ad infinitum, which he had no scener received, (the lead penul being added, to core as high as each number, when, as the head was bent in assent, he put the Japanese character opposite to cach, and the whole being translated in that way, he smoothed off a place on the beach and went to work with his sharp stick and a will that caused Lieut. Habersham to look back to his own truant playing days and blush.

This sharpness in figures of course found a practical demonstration in the Japanese stores. Lieutenant Ha bereham says that, not satisfied with exhausting the purses of himself and party, the shopkeepers would old up their wares before them and tempt them to beard the shrinking purser, until the Americans finally ound themselves overhead and oars in debt. They would watch them with "crickets' eves while they examined their various articles, judge with as tonishing accuracy as to those with which they seemed most struck, and the next day all similar articles would be advanced in price, sometimes as much as a hundred per cent. They would take the tallies off at night and put with their usual barefaced disregard for truth, that they

were all the same as the day before.

The feather work of the Mexicans has always been admired for its extraordinary ingenuity. Lieutenant Haber-sham tells us that the Japanese are equal adepts at it. One object, an artificial bird—an ordinary chicken hawk was, he rays, one of the most naturally executed things he had over seen. No feather work specimen of Rio Ja ever excelled it. The bird sat upon an ivory perch, to which he was secured by a chain of the same ma and was invariably, when first seen, taken for a live bird. Good roadside entertainment and a companionable Boxi-face are to be met with in Japan as well as in other counpies. Cur author describes one publisan with whom he of a New England hostelry. He was a fine looking old man with an upright frame, an expansive forehead, a mild blue eye, and a general cast of features that partook as much of the Caucasian as of the Mongolian type. He received is strange visitors without the slightest hositation of manner—in fact, with polite self-possession—and drew them off several cups of saki from one of his numerous hepsheads. He also called his wife and daughters to see the "Amelicans," and they approached without the usual signs of distrust, smiling good humoredly, and giving utterance to several connected words, which, indging from the morning compliments usually indulged in by ladies of our own land, they concluded had some bearing "upon the general state of the weather, and upon

the heat of their walk in particular."
Of the importance of the clause in the last treaty re moving the prohibition on the export of the precious me tals, an opinion may be formed from the fact that silver has a much higher value than gold in the Japanese currency. A Japanese gold piece valued at four thubu weights about as much as one of our quarter engles; hence if an article is marked \$2.50 in a Japanese store, and paid for with a quarter eagle, the gold received would only be latter would be equal to seven and three-quarters iteabu or nearly double. Lieut. Habersham tried to arrive at an explanation of the reason of this anomalous difference, but the only one he could get was, that one was as hard to dig as the other-which of course was merely a current evasion of the quention.

Of the alleged depravity of the Japanese we have Lieu-

tenant Habersham's indirect testimony-and that of a sailor on such a point ought to be conclusive-that the charge has had its origin merely in the difference of ideas and customs which prevail between them and foreigners It is frue that the women bathe promisequesly with the opposite ex in the public baths because their primitive actions recognise no harm in so dolog. But in practical morally they do not seem to be delicions. So far as their acts are concerned, he says the Japanese women are per

fectly correct in their intercourse with strangers, which is more than can be said of the Chinese, who, whilst they place a barrier between the sexes in public places, and preserve an entward show of modesty, are in reality unchaste.

The complicated ingenuity of the depotirm by which the Japanese are kept in subjection to beir unless reminds one of some of the European systems. In the opinion of Lieutenant Habersham, Japon is worse than Jesuiatical Rome or iron heeled Austria, as far as her rollics department is concerned. The first all spices upon police department is concerned. The frient spics upon the friend, and the relative upon the relative. Toe word

is caution and suspicion.

Those desiring to arrive at correct conclusions regarding the Japanese bad better get Lieut, Habersham's book. It seems to be written without prejudice, and to be entirely independent of the opinions formed by the early Dutch and Russian writers, which, unfortunately, have been made too much the basis of the recent publications which have appeared on this subject.

## OBITUARY.

ANGIOLINA BOSIO.

This charming singer, so well and widely known in the The St. Petersburg correspondent of Le Nord (April 1) sonocuced the roturn of the prima donna from Moscow and stated that she was then very ill with influenza. The next news was that of her death, telegraphed to Lon-don, where she was engaged (as Covent Garden), on the 14th. Here the news created a profound sensation. Bosto had been for several seasons thelleading favorite in Mr. Gye's company, and was adored by the habi are as loyal to an artist that they once a traire as to their

Angiolina Bosio was born a poor girl at Turlu, abou 1824. She studied at Milan under maestro Cattaneo, and sung first in 1843 at a concert given by Mr. Strakosch. She made her operatio debut at the age of nineteen (July 1844), in Verdi's "I Duo Foscari." She sung afterwards at Verona, and several other Italian cities, going the usual round of a young vocalist. Her first sensation seems to have been made at Copenhagen, where she was tendered an engagement for six years, but did not accept it, and went to Madrid, where, we believe, she was married to a Greek, named Nindayelonis. From Madrid she went to Paris, and was engaged for the Italiens in the season of 9; but we are under the impression that she did not sing there, or at least, if she did, made any particular sen

The credit of discovering Bosio's talent was reserved for the stupid Yankees, who, according to European au thorities, are barbarians in art matters.

In Paris was at this time Marty, a wealthy Havanese, who amused bimself with the Opera, and paid pretty well for the privilege. The troupe which he selected that year was very large and very good. It included three prime donne-Bosio, Steffenone and Tedesco; contraito Vietti; three tenore—Saivi, Bettini, Lorini; two baritones Badiali and Corradi-Setti; bassi, Marini and Coletti; con ductors, Bottesini and Arditi. This great company, after he Havana season, came (June, 1850), to New York, and sung at Castle Garden at fifty cents admission. The sensation was extended, but not equal to public ear simply because Bosio, a thin, high soprano voice (we are speaking of public opinion), could hardly in duce any one to hear her. In Boston she made, however, an immense success. The writer recalls with pleasure her exquisite singing of the Macbeth Brindisi, which made such a furore as in the course of a somewhat extended experience he has rarely seen equalloid. In Lucia, which she sung with Salvi and Badiali, the scene was repeated. See seer sold at auction, and the premiume ran as high as \$18 50 for one seat. The Bostonians had discovered a pure soprano siogato volce with the most exquisite execution and a poetic tervor rarely experienced.

Returning to New York, Bosto reappeared at Castle Garden, and song Lucia for her benefit to five thousand persons.

persons.

The next season the company was engaged by Maretzek, all the principals being retained. But from some internal dissensions hardly necessary to describe, there was a mutiny, and a pertion of the artists—Bosio, De Vrice, Bettini, Lorini, Badiai and Coletti—formed an artists union, and opened Niblo's Garden. The alliar very soon (in about a month) broke up, and Bosio returned to Parene.

(in about a month) broke up, and Boslo returned to Europe.

Her successes in Paris, London and St. Petersburg, between which cities she has divided her time during the lest five years, have been regularly recorded in the Hissain. Bosio belonged really to the American public, which was the first to recognise her merit. If her reward was not equal to that merit, it was because of matters in which the public had no hand. Her great successes since her yisit to this country, were Glida in "Rigolesto," Zerlina in Gira lineador Viciotata in the "Travista", and Martha. In the lighter operas her facility of execution, her wonderful car (we have heard that she song altogether by R, not knowing anything of the science of music, and being unable to readilpure notes), and her delicate quality of voice, made her the first of European prima domans. She was paid and patted like a primess.

The writer of this skotch last heard Mare Bosio in London, in 1867, in the Indian version of "Fra Diavoto." Nothing could be more charming than her singing of Zerlina's nucle.

In coacloding a notice of Bosio's death a London paper says.—

In concluding a notice of Bosio's death a London paper says:

In St. Petersburg, where Madame Bosic received more applause from the public, and more distinguished adominous from the court, than any vocalist who ever visited the Russian capital, the news of her death will produce the sadders effect. In less that two years the St. Petersburg company has lost its two most distinguished members, who in their respective these were the greatest artists in the world. On the occusion of the Car's coronation at Mescow, the incomparable duet in the second act of the "Elixir" was sung by Madame Bosic and Labiache—"Una accompanied by the Ijan"—and to such perfection that, notwithstanding the well-known rule rank in the annals of the past with the impassioned Pasta, the brilliantly cold Soniag, but, above all, with the tender, sensitive Malibran, who, like her, was cut off in the prime of life and in the fulness of her ganius

LADY MORGAN.

The death of Lody Morgan is announced in the London newspapers received by the last malls, and the fact was chron cled in yesterday's HERALD. The two most remarkable women in the British dominions during the last cen-tury were the Countess of Blassington and Lady Morgan— both natives of Ireland, and both sprung, not as their titles would seem to indicate, from the nobility, but from selves high position and literary distinction. Lady Blessington, who died in 1849, was the daughter of Edmund l'ower, a farmer in the county of Tipperary. She was a woman of dazzling beauty and great spirit, and first married a captain in the British army, after whose death she married the Earl of Blessington, and became the most celebrated woman of her day for her beauty, her accomplishments, and her fascinating powers of conversation. The wits, the rank and fashion, including the nobility of England, met other literary and artistic circles at Seamere place and Gore House—which were the greatest centres of attraction in London society about twenty-five years ago-collpsing even the riva salons of Lady Holland and the reunions of the Countes of Charleville. Her principal works were "Conversations with Lord Byron," and the "Idler in Italy," both charm ny bocks, but giving only faint shadows of the ments gitts and graces of this levely woman.

Lady Morgan moved in a somewhat different sphere.

she met with many literary people, and mingled occasionally in fashionable society, but seldom in the very highest circles. She was considered by many coarse to the very last, and as never having risen above the vulgarity which is said to have surrounded her birth and early history. She was undoubtedly a woman of masculine character and disposition, being what is called one of the "strong minded." But large allowance must be made for the spirit of purty, for never per haps was any woman so assailed in print before. From the beginning she esponsed the liberal side in politics, interweaving them with all her works of fiction. This brought down upon her head the rengeance of partisan writers in a country and at a time in which there was little candor or moderation on either side. The Quarterly Review, Blackwood's Magazine, and other periodicals of the same stamp, disgraced the name of criticism by their attacks be written down. She was deficient in taste and delicacy, but there can be no doubt that she rendered great service to the party to which she belonged. By their organs she was praised as extravagantly as she was consured by those of the opposite side. She was eminently a self made, self educated weman, who fought her way to distinction amount educated woman, who fought her way to distinction amilist raillery, rarcasm and vituperation, and piumes herself on despising public opinion. On questions of "minor morals she was rather lax in her opinions, which she very feedy expressed. With her democratic tendencies she was nevertheless a thorough "tuft hunter," which led a friendly reviewer (the Westminster) to say of her:—"There is not a pernicious vanity or affectively belonging to tuft hunting or modianness which she does not labor to confirm and strongthen by precept, sentiment and her own goodly example."

She is represented by her friends to have been the daughter of a respectable actor, and born in the city of Dublin about the year 1783, which would make her 78 years of age at her death; but from the representations of her positional onemies she was at least eight or ten years older, and was not born in Dublin, but in some of the rural districts. Her masten name was Sydney Owenson. But hearthe criticagive her a dimenent name. In 1802 Fotor 2 Magazine thus writes of her birtis.

Owen, who had been a gentleman's gatekeeper. Happening to have a good voice for singing bettle songs, he went on the stage, where he was a very good Irishman, of the Matoch Delany cast. Great was he in Pan in 'Midas' and there never was an Irishman yot who, when he gang the "Cruskeen Lawn' in the contest sgainst Apolio, would not have coincided in the judgment of Midas. Of her lady mother we know nothing; but we believe that Sydney Owenson (Ar to Owenson, the judgment of Midas. Of her lady mother we know nothing to Owenson, the judgment of the same hew Sydney came it is difficult to say, unless through some stage vagary) began life as a governess some forty years ago. In course of time she married an apothecary named Moryan, who suffered the penalty of Knightheod from some incettous Lord Lieutenant, which accounts for her ladyship."

There is a great deal of exaggeration in this. A Londer friendly journal says. "Her father was a musician of no insignificant merit, while his intellectual sifts scabbed him to introduce his daughter into the chitistand scalety of which she subsequently became so eminent a member. She first met Sir Charles Morgan, a physician of some note, at the fourse of the Marquis of Abercorn, and they were som siter warded married. It is worthy of remark that her only stater married another Dublin physician, also a knight, Sir Arthur Clarke, a man of great eminence in his professon, who died in 1857. Her stater was both an actor and

at the rouse of the Marquis of Abercers, and they were son after saids married. It is worthy of remark that her only stater married another Dublin physician, also a knight, Sir Arthur Clarke, a man of great embosoe in his profession, who died in 1857. Her tather was both an actor and a meacian, and Lady Morgan, the daughter, inherited his taste and them for music and song. At footness years of age she produced a volume of miscellaneous verses, and atterwate "The Lay of the Irian Harp," and a selection of twelve frish melodies, with music. One of these is the topular song of "Kate Kearney." a lyric which will probably outlive alishe has written. While yet in her teems the broam a novelist, and published "St. Chair and the Novice of St. Commisch." She was then only slatten years of age, and these humbrations, as might be expected, were crude, but in 1861 (when she was lighten years of age, end these humbrations, as might be expected, were crude, but in 1861 (when she was lighten years of age, and these humbrations, as might be expected, were crude, but in 1861 (when she was lighten years of age, and these humbrations, as might be expected, were crude, but in 1861 (when she was lighten years of age, and these humbrations, as might be expected, were crude, but in 1861 (when she was lighten years of age, and the ospicuous polition; it was exceedingly popular, and went through seven editions in two years, and was the means of introducing the authoress to a higher grade of acutely than that in which she had been accustomed to mingle. She continued her labores as a novelist, and wrote "Patriotic Eketches," "Had" and "The Missionary." "O'Bennell" soon followed, and was snocceeded by "Florence McCarthy" (in 1818), and "The O'Briens and the O'Flichettigs" (in 18.7, republished here in 1856), in which the writer departed from the beater wark of sentimental novels, and, like hiss Edgeworth, portrayed nations manners. Sir Walter Footi (no mean authority, and opposed to Lady Morgan, too, in politics) barn this testimony to "O

ber great strength lay in her portraiture of the Proad characteristics of her nation, their boundless mirth, their love of frolle, their wild grief, and their curious old custems.

On Pronce and Raly, after travelling on the Continent, the wrote two graphs; works—the former defended Napoleon the Great, and elected an order from the Barrbon Ring that she should not be permitted to enter France. With her usual courage, however, she disregarded the mandate, and came home from Italy by way of France, where she sejourned for some time. To the merit of her "Italy" Lord Byron bears decided testimony; but as a tourist she is too ambitious of being always fine and striking. Among her other writings are "The Book of the Boudor," "The Book without a Name," and "Woman and her Muster," a philosophical history of woman, which she only carried down from Eve to the iall of the Roman empire.

She was much censured for the latter work by her political exponents, who accused her of heiding op indirectly to admiration such characters as Jezebel and Messaina. In 1846 she had a sharp controversy with Cardinal Wiseman on the chair of St. Peter. Her last production was her "Darry," published within the last few months in Londor, and just republished in this country. It is may for the years 1818 and 1819; but as far as it goes, it is my for the years 1818 and 1819; but as far as it goes, it is ruly of cough for, vivacity and point, and is bettermine of Earl Grey the received the literary panelin election of Earl Grey the received the highly characteristic; the granted for the milion than for the highly characteristic; the granted for the milion than for the highly characteristic; the granted for the milion than for the highly charactery the and their sufferings, I reasoned, I described, I felt and I pleaded; and if a political bias was utilizately taken, it originated in the natural condition of things, and not in maltice afor chought of the milion than for the highly cheen, it originated in the natural condition of things, and not in

Thilings of Missing Men.
DISCOVERY OF THE BODY OF SAMUEL YEAGER, OF
EASTON, PA.

Samuel Brevoort, Fig., Ald to the General Superintender t of Folice, received the following telegraphic despatch from Easton, Pa., which solves the mystery in regard to the fate of Samuel Yeager, a merchant of Paston, who was musing for several weeks. The despatch reads thus:-

The following despatch contains additional partic

Easton, Pa., April 29, 1869. Information was received here to-day that the body of Mr. Yeager, whose recent strange disappearance created so n uch excitement in our community, was found on the fitte irst. in the Ohio river, jost below Pittsburg. Four hun-red dollars were found on his person. The verdict of the Coroner was, "Accidentally drowned."

THE BODY OF THE MISSING DR. MASON FOUND. residence in Morgan street, Jersey City, since the middle of March, was found yesterday forenoon in the North river, near the front of the dock of the American Coal river, near the front of the dock of the American Company. The body was much decomposed, but readily identified by the clothing and papers. An is was held by Coroner Morris; but no facts could be all further than that deceased was seen to come over if ferry boat on the night he was missed. He had be rather intemperate of late; but at the time he left ferry boat was sober. The supposition is that he a wards became intuxkated and was drowned in return home, as the tide water comes up to near one side of gan street. A verdict of "Found drowned" was rered. Deceased was a native of Ireland, about forty yof age, and leaves a widow.

Mr. Church's New Picture.-We are glad to find that the suggestion which we threw out the other day as to the choice of another gallery for the exhibition Heart of the Andes," is being carried out. The painting has been removed to the gallery at the St No. 15 Truth street, where it will be open to inspectlo
by the public to-day. As this gallery has a fine top light
the work will be seen to project advantage. None by
paintings that fear close examination should be exhibite
by gas light. Mr. Church's glowing this have no need
of an artifact medium.

> United States Circuit Court. Refore Hon. Judge Nelson. IMPORTANT TO IMPORTERS.

Aren 29.—Boker vs. Bronson.—This was an action brought to recover \$1,200 charged by the defendant, former Collector of the port of New York, as duties and pomalties on an importation of brandles from France in 1853. The defendant protested against the exaction of the increased duties on the additional value put on the brandy over the invoice price, and against the penalty of twenty per cent imposed for under-valuation; also, against the manner in which the appraisement had been made; insisting that reasonable and proper means had not been used by the appraisers to assertant properly the value of the brancy. The report of the appraisers could not be found, and secondary evidence of its contents was given. The Court healt that the burken of proof of showing the irregularity of the appraisement rested on the planning. The cause was submitted to the jury under the charge of the Judge. The jury found a vertical for the planning.

The Naw Law Lagrany.—The Law Institute of this great city of New York has been stowed away on a second floor in Chambers street for several years past. A new and naities on an importation of braudies from France in 1853.

city of New York has been stowed away on a second floor in Chambers street for several years past. A new and spacious hall has, however, been provided for it in the rear of the buildings of the federal courts, and the Law matinate will be there inaugurated on Wednesday nextmatinate will be there inaugurated on Wednesday nextmatinate will be there inaugurated on Wednesday nextmatering the principal hall leading to the United States Courts, is litty feet by thirty, has two gallories ready railed round and appropriated for various classes of books; the sheives are capable of containing 10,000 volumes. The Law Ibrary at present contains about 5,600 volumes, valued at over \$20,000, which have been purchased by the aubscriptions of the mombers, without any gratuateds contributions or donations either from members of the profession or laymen. This room has been planned and sitted up under the immediate suggestioned ex Jadge Edmonds, and has cost \$5,600. By permission of the government, however, the Law Institutivity be reat free for sixteen years, the term for which the building has been lessed for the federal courts and offices. There is a private door loading from the United States. The insulation of the bar may well be proud of their new ibitary. We wish we could say that they need not be abbanded of their court rooms.

The Stephens Wife Polsoning Case

The Stephens Wife Polsoning Case.
SUPHEME COURT - SPECIAL TREM.
Before Hon. Judge Rocevelt

APAN 20.—In the Master of the People is, Jat. Stephens.—
this is a motion to zettle a bit of exceptions for a writ of error in the case of James Stephens, convicted of poisoning his wife. Coursel proceeded to settle the exceptions, which are intended to be taken before the General Term,